

wise laws will maintain their purity, by forbidding any injurious waste or crude sewage from entering them. If this system is inaugurated from the beginning, much trouble may be avoided. England now is making a brave effort to *regain* the pristine purity of her streams; let us be careful not to *lose* this thing of beauty in our own waters.

The foregoing notes are very brief, but they may contain some useful hints to our larger towns and cities, who will, sooner or later, abolish the polluted well and adopt a public system of water supply.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### SEWERAGE SYSTEMS.

#### WATER SEWERAGE.

Then will likely follow the complex system of *water sewerage*, which is now regarded as the best for the largest cities; though it is admitted that it is a delicate machinery and requires the greatest care in its manipulation.

This system has been so thoroughly studied that a sufficient literature exists on the subject to answer the needs of practice; so that it is needless to enter into any very technical discussion of it here.

CONDITIONS THAT THE SYSTEM SHOULD FULFILL.—The object to be accomplished by the system is to carry all offensive matters underground, and *as rapidly as possible*, out of the city, by the aid of the water used in the houses and the rain-water that falls. The proper carrying out of a system of this kind requires the aid of enlightened sanitary engineers of experience; above all, in the general design. Let it be borne in mind by any town contemplating the water system, that an error in design, like the bad foundation to a structure, is often very difficult to remedy.

Special emphasis is laid on the principle, that the sewage should be carried out of the town limits quickly—say in 24 hours,